The Pre-Command Course

FSCAOD --

AGENDA

- TLO and ELOs
- References
- Process of Processes
- The Fires Paragraph (EFSTs)
- The Field Artillery Support Plan (EFATs)
- The MDMP in a Time Constrained Environment

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Given a tactical scenario, understand the components of the Essential Fire Support Task (EFST) and the Essential Field Artillery Task (EFAT).

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES

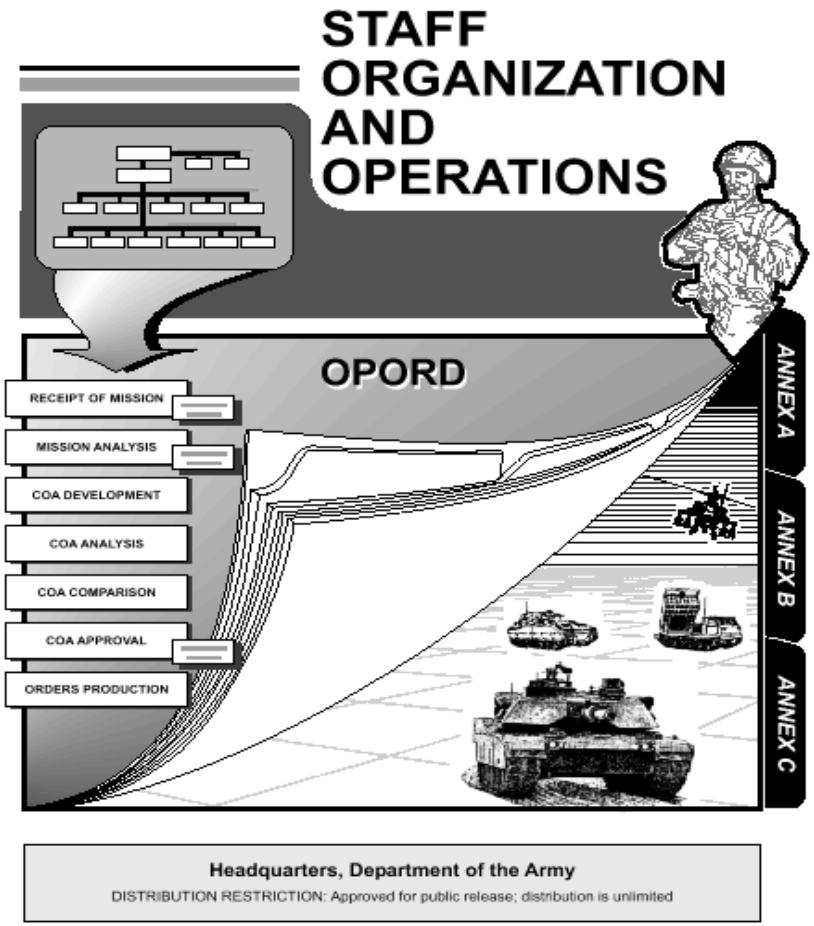
- **Analyze the components and content of the Fires Paragraph, specifically the EFSTs.**
- **Analyze the components and content of the Field Artillery Support Plan, specifically the EFATs.**
- **Understand the Military Decision Making Process in the time constrained environment.**

REFERENCES

- FM 3-09 Doctrine for FS NOV 01
  - (FINAL DRAFT)
- FM 3-09.21 FA Cannon Battalion MAR 01
- FM 3-09.22 Corps/DIVARTY, FA Brigade MAR 01
- FM 3-09.4 TTPs for FS for Brigade Operations DEC 01
  - (REVISED FINAL DRAFT)
- FM 3-09.5 TTPs for FS for Division Operations NOV 99
  - (DRAG)
- FM 3-09.6 TTPs for FS for Corps Operations NOV 01
  - (FINAL DRAFT)
- FM 6-20-10 Targeting MAY 96
- FM 34-130 IPB July 94
- FM 101-5 Staff Organization/Operations May 97
- FM 101-5-1 Operational Terms/Graphics Sept 97
- MCWP 3.16 TTP for Fire Support Coordination in the GCE Apr 01
- TV01GK White Paper: TDMP for FA S2/S3 Dec 95
- TV01CF White Paper: Fire Support Planning Sept 98

THE MILITARY DECISION MAKING PROCESS

FM 101-5



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PROCESS OF PROCESSES

TLP

1. Receive Mission
2. Issue WARNO
3. Make Tentative Plan
4. Start Movement
5. Recon
6. Complete Plan
7. Issue OPORD
8. Supervise

MDMP

1. Receive Mission
2. Mission Analysis
   - -MA Brief
   - -Cdr's Guidance
3. COA Development
   - -Stmnts/Sketches
4. COA Analysis (Wargame)
5. COA Comparison
   - -Decision Matrix
6. COA Approval
   - -Decision Brief
7. Issue OPORD

IPB

1. Define Battlefield
   - -AO and AI
2. Describe Battlefield Effects
   - -Terrain (OCOKA)
   - MCOO
   - -Weather
3. Evaluate Threat
   - -Doctrinal Temp
   - -HVTs
4. Determine Threat COAs
   - -Situational Temp
   - -Event Temp
   - -DST

TARGETING

1. Decide
   - -Scheme of Maneuver/Fires
   - -HVTs & HPTL
   - -Collection Plan
   - -TSS
   - -AGM
   - -TSM
2. Detect
   - -PIR Focused
   - -Execute Collection Plan
3. Deliver
   - -Lethal
   - -Nonlethal
4. Assess
   - -Track BDA

FIRE SUPPORT PLANNING and the FIRES PARAGRAPH

SYNCHRONIZING FIRES AND MANEUVER: THE ART OF FIRE SUPPORT

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ESSENTIAL FIRE SUPPORT TASK (EFST)

A task for fire support to accomplish that is required to support a combined arms operation. *Failure to achieve an EFST may require the commander to alter his tactical or operational plan.* Expressed in terms of task, purpose, method, and effects.

FS White Paper

WHERE DO EFSTs COME FROM ?

- HIGHER HEADQUARTERS SPECIFIED TASKS - IMPLIED TASKS

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- THE COMMANDER - FS PLANNING GUIDANCE- THE FSCOORD / FSO

- ***Continue to refine, keep focus!***

THE FSO MUST RECOMMEND AND HELP

FIRES PARAGRAPH

- **Describes the Concept Of Fires that, with the scheme of maneuver, communicates how the force as a whole will achieve the Commander's Intent.**
- **The primary audience for the Fires Paragraph is the subordinate maneuver commanders and their staff.**
- **Must clearly describe the logical sequence of EFSTs and how they contribute to the concept of operations.**

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FIRES PARAGRAPH

- **The overall paragraph organization should mirror that of the scheme of maneuver paragraph.**
- **The format for the paragraph uses four sub categories: task, purpose, method, effects.**
- **Within each phase, each EFST will be described in sequence of planned execution.**
- **EFSTs are refined from the commander's intent and his fire support planning guidance.**

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THE FIRES PARAGRAPH

TASK =
Objective, Formation, Function…
Always Enemy Focused !!!!

PURPOSE=
Why, How Task Contributes
To Friendly Maneuver Or
Operational Success

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THE FIRES PARAGRAPH

TASK ***Targeting Objective*** **= Limit, Disrupt, Delay, Destroy (Quantified)?**

Formation **= The Enemy Formation?**

Function **= What The Enemy Is Doing?**

FM 6-20-10, p 1-1,1-2.

TASK= OBJECTIVE, FORMATION, FUNCTION (*OFF*)

TARGETING OBJECTIVES

- ***Disrupt*** **- Break apart an enemy's formations and tempo, interrupt his timetable.**
- ***Delay*** **- Slow down the enemy's momentum, slow his advance to gain time.**
- ***Limit*** **- Cause the enemy to shift to another approach / isolate defenders / reduce his options.**

FM 6-20-10, p 2-8.

TARGETING OBJECTIVES

- ***Divert*** **- cause the enemy commander to tie up critical resources.**
- ***Destroy*** **- physically render the enemy force combat ineffective / reduce to an unusable condition.**
  (NOTE: BE CAREFUL….. The commander must quantify this!)

FM 6-20-10
FM 101-5-1

FORMATION

- **A specific element or sub-element of the enemy.**
- **Can specify a specific vehicle type or target category as long as the element or sub-element is clear.**

Examples:

BAD: Anti-Tank Systems

BETTER: AT-5s located on Objective CAT.

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FUNCTION

- ***A capability of the formation that is needed for it to achieve its primary task and purpose.***
- **What is the formation doing that is unacceptable?**
- **What we want the formation to do/not do?**
- **Helping words: "the enemy's ability to…"**

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TASK… AN EXAMPLE

(OBJECTIVE)

"Disrupt the ability of…"

(FORMATION)

"the MIP at the point of penetration…"

(FUNCTION)

" to place effective direct and indirect res against the breach force for 40 minutes."

TASK IS ALWAYS ENEMY FOCUSED !!

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PURPOSE

- **Describes the friendly maneuver or operational purpose. As help words, use:**

"To Allow"

"To Enable"

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PURPOSE... AN EXAMPLE

PURPOSE: **To allow Team Charlie to successfully breach the obstacle and clear / proof at least two lanes within forty minutes.**

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METHOD

- **Method describes how the task and and purpose will be achieved, the nuts and bolts.**
- **Must address Priority, Allocations and Restrictions – *PAR (As in GOLF!)***
- **Two techniques for writing method- bullet and sentence format.**
- **Most BCTs currently use some variation of a matrix to depict information**

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METHOD

WHAT GOES IN METHOD?

METHOD COVERS THE HOW OF THE EFST AND SHOULD INCLUDE:

- **PRIORITY:**
  - **POFs, PRIORITY TARGETS, FPFs**
- **ALLOCATIONS:**
  - **TARGETS, TARGET #s, TRIGGERS, OBSERVERS (PRI/ALT), SPCL/ALT MUNITIONS, IEW, CAS/ATK AVIATION**
- **RESTRICTIONS:**
  - **PERMISSIVE/RESTRICTIVE FSCMs/ROE**

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METHOD... AN EXAMPLE

METHOD: ***PRIORITY***: **POF is to COLT 2, o/o TF 1-2.** ***ALLOCATION***: **COLT 2 fires A01B (AB 1001 – CPHD, AB 1005 and AB 1010 – PLT 1 ea min 40 min) at MIP at POP when TF 1-2 crosses PL LEE. Alternate shooter will be TF 1-2. Backup munition for AB 1001 is a Battalion 3 DPICM and PLT 1 ea min for 40 minutes. TF 1-2 allocated 2 targets for planning, TF 1-3 allocated 1 target for planning.** ***RESTRICTION***: **CFL is PL HAWK. No DPICM on HWY 62. BCT CDR retains SD FASCAM release authority.**

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EFFECTS

- **Quantifies the targeting objective in the task.**
- **Provides the shooter with a measure to determine completion of the task.**
- **Provides the basis for the assess function in D3A (BDA based on RREMS).**
- **Artist formerly known as the "ENDSTATE".**

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EFFECTS… AN EXAMPLE

***EFFECTS*: MIP at the POP suppressed for 40 minutes with 1 BMP2 destroyed by CPH.**

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ESSENTIAL FIELD ARTILLERY TASK (EFAT)

A task for the field artillery that must be accomplished to achieve an EFST. An EFAT is normally specified in the Method of the EFST. Expressed in TPME, the task of an EFAT describes the effects of fires against a specific enemy formation.

Its purpose clearly ties the EFAT to the EFST it supports.

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ESSENTIAL FA TASKS

A task, derived from the method of an EFST, that the field artillery must accomplish in order to achieve that specific EFST.

- **An EFST with a Method of "FA" is an EFAT.**

- **A fully developed EFAT has a Task, Purpose, Method and Eff**

  - **The Task describes the effects of fires against a specific enemy formation (D, N, S, Harass, Obscure, Fire FASCA CPHD).**
  - **The Purpose clearly ties the task to the EFST it supports**
  - **The Method describes how the task will be accomplished (Priority, Allocation, Restrictions – *PAR*).**
  - **The Effect is the quantified, observable end result of the (Formerly endstate).**

FS White Paper, p 17

ESSENTIAL FIRE SUPPORT TASK

(DELAY)

Task. Delay the Combined Arms Reserve's (CAR) ability to reinforce enemy elements at the BCT's POP for 20 minutes.

Purpose. Allow TF 1-2 to complete destruction of northern MIP and establish hasty defense west of OBJ TARHEEL.

Method. P: FA POF to TF 1-2 % TF 1-3. COLT 1 % TF 1-2 fires AB9000 when lead MIP of CAR crosses PL WATSON vic NAI 31. **A:** TF 1-2 allocated 1 MD/SD 400X400 FASCAM. TF 1-2 allocated 1 PRI TGT and TF 1-3 allocated 2 targets for planning. **R:** FASCAM requires BDE CDR approval and cannot be delegated. ILA/SMC must be cleared by BDE prior to execution. NFAs (300M radius) on COLTs, Scout OPs, churches, and hospitals throughout operation. Division and BDE CFL is PL WAYNE. Corps FSCL is PL NEWTON.

Effects. CAR delayed for 20 minutes and 1 BMP2 destroyed.

ESSENTIAL FIELD ARTILLERY TASK

(FASCAM)

Phase III: Hasty Defense

Task. Fire FASCAM - Target AB9000.

Purpose. Delay the Combined Arms Reserve's (CAR) ability to reinforce enemy elements at the BCT's POP for 20 minutes in order to allow TF 1-2 to complete destruction of northern MIP and establish hasty defense west of OBJ TARHEEL.

Method. P: FA POF to COLTs % TF 1-2 % TF 1-3. Priority of survey is A, C, B, Q-36 Radar. **A:** A (DS) fires AB9000 (FASCAM 400x400, MD/SD),WB when CAR identified moving at NAI 31 by COLT 1. At EOM AB1015, A (DS) SP route GREEN to PA 14 (AOF 1600). B (R), PA 23, is alternate, maintain one FASCAM in battery trains. **R:** FASCAM requires BCT CDR approval and cannot be delegated. ILA/SMC must be cleared by BDE prior to execution. NFAs (300M radius) on COLTs, Scout OPs, churches, and hospitals throughout operation. Division and BDE CFL is PL WAYNE. Corps FSCL is PL NEWTON.

Effects. FASCAM emplaced in 24 minutes and CAR delayed for 20 minutes. A (DS) to PA 14. B (DS) set PA 24. C (DS) in PA 33. Q-36 located in PA 63. A (R) in PA 22. B (R) PA 23. C (R) PA 41. FAT Located in PA

FA STAFF PLANNING PROCESS

- Follows Military Decision Making Process (MDMP) model.
- Commander's Guidance for Fire Support is the start point.
- Plan concurrently with the brigade. TOUGH.
- Artillerization of the IPB will drive the successful accomplishment of the process.

Fight the *Enemy* not the *Plan*!!

How can an FA battalion crank out an order in 6-10 hours?

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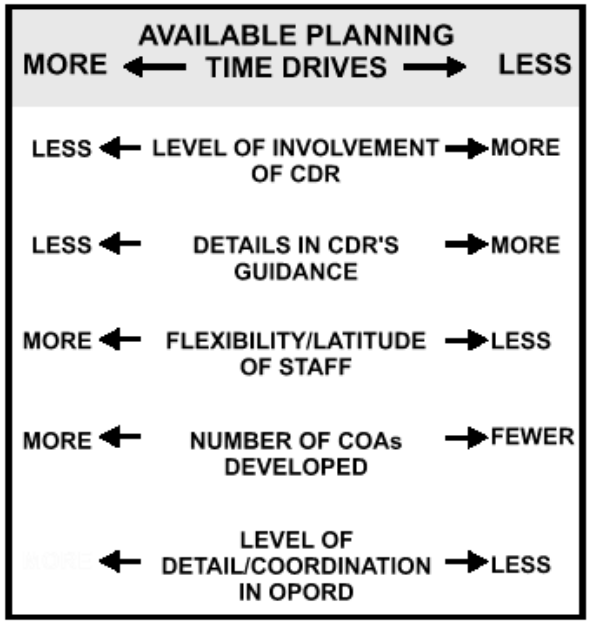
Decision Making in a Time-Constrained Environment

Four Techniques…

- Increase Commander's Involvem
- Commander is more directive.
- Commander limits number of CC
- Maximize parallel planning.


AVAILABLE PLANNING
MORE ← TIME DRIVES → LESS
LESS ← LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT OF CDR → MORE
LESS ← DETAILS IN CDR'S GUIDANCE → MORE
MORE ← FLEXIBILITY/LATITUDE OF STAFF → LESS
MORE ← NUMBER OF COAs DEVELOPED → FEWER
← LEVEL OF DETAIL/COORDINATION IN OPORD → LESS

FM 101-5, pp 5-27 to 5-3

Questions?